Collaborating to Provide Louisiana's Communities with the Environmental Health Tools to Make Informed Decisions



Photo courtesy of Cade Martin, CDC

Emán Williams and Kate Friedman Louisiana Department of Health





Alone we can do so little; together we can do so much"

Helen Keller





Presentation Topics

- Today's Objectives
- SEET and SEET Resources
- CDC's Environmental Public Health Tracking Program
- Louisiana Environmental Public Health Tracking Pilot Projects
- LDH/LDEQ Collaboration through the Years
- Louisiana's Environmental Public Health Tracking Program
- LDH Health Data Portal Demonstration



Objectives

- Increase awareness about the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Environmental Public Health Tracking (Tracking) and the Louisiana Department of Health's (LDH) Tracking Programs
- Increase awareness about LDH/LDEQ 's Tracking partnership
- Increase awareness about additional LDH resources available through the Health Data Portal & Section of Environmental Epidemiology & Toxicology (SEET)
- Increase awareness about LDH's Health Data Portal



Getting to Know the LDH Section of Environmental Epidemiology & Toxicology (SEET)

Chemical
Emergency and
Surveillance

Environmental
Health Assessment
& Public Health
Advisories

Environmental Health Education

Environmental Public Health Tracking

Heavy Metal and Carbon Monoxide Exposure

Indoor Environmental Quality

Occupational Health
Surveillance

Pesticide Exposure

Private Well Initiative



SEET Resources

- Knowledgeable staff
- Environmental Publications on a variety of Louisiana specific topics
- Toll Free Hotline 1-888-293-7020
- Website: http://ldh.la.gov/seet



SEET Publications

CONTAMINANT	CONTAMENANT SOURCEPOSSIBLE INTRCATORS	
STANDARD SYSTEM THE	TS .	
Water hardness!, p31*	Natural properties of the source water or surface water	
(e.g., Calcium, Ca ^{re} ,	intration/System corrotion and staining of toilet,	
Magnestum, Mg+'),	bathtab, or sinks. Formation of scale (white-colored	
Alkalinity, Corosivity*	hard water deposits) on plumbing fintures	
BIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS, MICROORGANISMS (M)		
Total/Fecal Coliforms,	Surface water intrusion in areas of intensive	
E col*, cryptosporidum*	agriculture, livestock, CAFOrf, construction, development, flooding or leaking septic tanks	
Turbidity*, Total	Water may be cloudy, taste salty or gritty;	
Dissolved Solids (TDS)*	neuring gastroinisatinal problems	
	Naturally occurring but more likely to be present in	
Interbuciaria, Inter [®] (Fe [®])	corriding systems where iron source is high! Rad or brown staining; allow, strings brown growth in	
	tolist, low water pressure	
Hydrogen Sulfide	environment for ansamble bacteria, expolying decaying	
(H,5) gm	vegetation. Water has notion egg email	
INDRIGANIC CHEMICALS (DOG), METALS		
	Naturally occurring, detected in Louisiana Allovial	
Americ (Ac)*	Aguithm (Red and Mississippi Rivers), Ranoff from	
Access (va)	orchards, industrial sources (e.g., electronics	
	production, glass), wests also or treated wood also	
Cadmium (Cd)*	Naturally occurring, but man-made sources include	
	mendicturing (betieries, pigments, costings, plating, metal production) and phosphate fartilizars	
	Naturally occurring, other potential sources include	
Chronium (Cr)*	inhatrial waterater (e.g., deal, pulp milk)	
	Naturally occurring, or caused by system committee!	
Copper (Cu*)**	Titue or green stains on features and laundry	
	Naturally occurring or caused by system corrodion/	
	Older homes with lead plumbing or solder", possibly in	
Lead (Pb) ^{FLA}	homes located near historical highways (leaded gasoline non-off pre-1980s), industrial areas (hattery production),	
	landfills, arriculture, or easoline storage	
	landfille, agriculture, or gasoline storage (atove or below ground)	
Manganasa (Mn*)*	Naturally occurring: Brown or black stains on fectures and learning	
Nitratos Nitritos	May occur naturally, but man-made sources include areas of intentive agriculture (manoff from	
(190*, 190*)*	fortilizer use), CAPOs', landfills, dumps, sewage	
	and leaking septic tanks	
ORGANIC CHEMICALS (OCs) - "likely very new and limited to a small area		
Dioxin**, PCR**	Relations from wade incineration or combustion,	
(Polychiorinsted	landfills, chemical industrial discharge, older submemble pumps, underground waste;	
Diphony Is)	pension pumps, unsugnous wars, pension in the environment	
(e.g., Atrazine*);	Nearby agricultural or ranidential areas, gardene, cattle or humber (to control weeds, bugs, or other peets); may	
Insecticides (e.g., DDT,	be introduced through back-flow or flooding, some are	
organophosphates);	to longer used yet pentist in the environment	
Pengicides, Rodenticides	(e.g. lead amenata, chlordens*)	
Leaderson's transferren		
Volatile Organic Chemicals (VOCs)*	Sources tend to be industrial, and may include paints,	
(e.g., Benzene*, Peria-	solvents, gas stations, dry cleaners, industrial waste	
chlorophenol*, Trichloro-	sites and buried fixel tanks. Sources may also include	
share*, Virgi Chioride*)	perticide application	
RADIONICLESS*		
Naturally occurring from erosion of natural deposits.		
Radium*, Uranium*,	hat in rare case may be introduced from man-made	
Radon gas	sources. In Louisiana this would mainly include oil pits	
-	or made words. Adding since or againment	

For information on chemicals and their health effects

www.buagcenter.com

Private Water Well





Should I Eat the Fish I Catch

In Louisiana?

What is the Best Way to

reduce the amount of mercury in a fish meal.

turning the fish half-way through cooking.

How Do I Spot Quality

always smell fresh and mild, never fishy.

Frozen Fish?

How Do I

Store Fish

at Home?

Keep fish on ice and out

of direct sunlight. Cook

thawed frozen fish within

2 days. Fish can be kept

in the freezer for up to 3

months. Cooked fish can

and frozen for one month.

be refrigerated for 3-4 days

and eat fresh fish or

Healthy Cooking Methods Include:

Seafood is naturally nutritious and low in fat and calories (180-

200 calories in most 6-ounce servings). It is important to select

the nutritional benefits of seafood. While cooking methods are

important for maintaining the health benefits of seafood, mercury

techniques and recipes that minimize fat, so you don't spoil

is found throughout the fish, so cleaning techniques will not

Baking, broiling, poaching, steaming, grilling, microwaving, or pan-frying in a little butter or oil will minimize the amount of fat in

One standard technique that can be used for a variety of fish is

to bake for 10 minutes at 400 degrees for each inch of thickness,

Deep-frying and cream sauces will add fat and calories to a meal.

Packaging should never be damaged- don't buy packages

covered in frost or ice crystals. These fish may have been stored

a long time or thawed and refrozen. The color of fresh fish fillets

vary but should always be bright and uniform, never chalky or

yellow at the edge. Fillets should be moist and firm, and should

Prepare Seafood?

YES! Locally-caught fish are always fresher and in general, more nutritious than frozen fish. However, it is always wise to be informed of fish consumption advisories in your area. Follow recommendations outlined in advisories issued by the Louisiana Office of Public Health to avoid health risks.

Louisiana Fish Advisories can be found on the web at www.seet.dhh.louisiana.gov or by calling 1-888-293-7020.

Where Can I Find More Information?

Seafood Information and Resources: The Food & Drug Administration (FDA) Toll Free: 1-888-SAFEFOOD www.cfsan.fda.gov/seafood1.html

Mercury levels in fish not in this brochure: http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~frf/sea-mehg.html

Mercury and its health effects: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) http://www.epa.gov/mercury/effects.htm

Fish consumption during pregnancy: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/fishadvice/advice.

Cooking and recipe ideas: Louisiana Seafood and Promotion Marketing Board http://www.louisianaseafood.com/

The National Fisheries Institute www.aboutseafood.com

Acknowledgements

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Public Information Series

Promoting Healthy Living in Louisiana

OF HEALTH & HOSPITALS

Seafood for a Healthy Lifestyle





Center for Environmental Health Services (CEHS). Section of Environmental Epidemiology & Toxicology (SEET)













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Better Information for a Better Health

"

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T1Ad79HGeJE



Making Connections

- The environment plays a role in our development and our health.
- Researchers have been able to link some environmental hazards to certain diseases.





Connections Between the Environmental Hazards and Health Outcomes

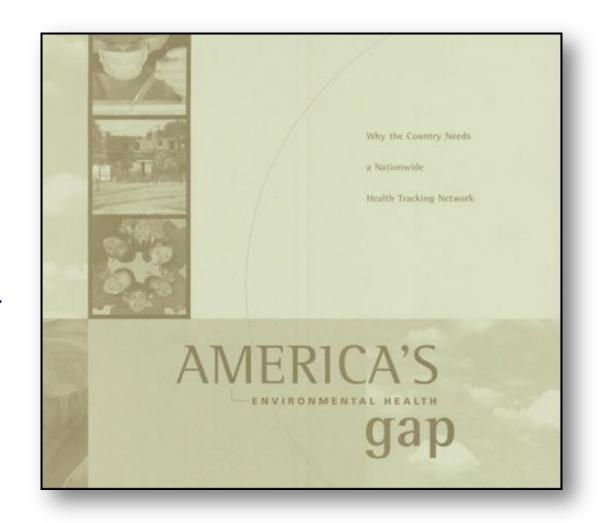
- **OLead and Neurological Problems**
- OAir Quality and Asthma
- Asbestos and Mesothelioma





Birth of Environmental Public Health Tracking

- 2001: Pew Environmental Health Commission released "America's Environmental Health Gap: Why the Country Needs a Nationwide Health Tracking Network."
- Report Findings: Existing environmental health system is neither adequate nor well organized, recommended the creation of a "Nationwide Health Tracking Network for diseases and exposures (CDC, 2005)."





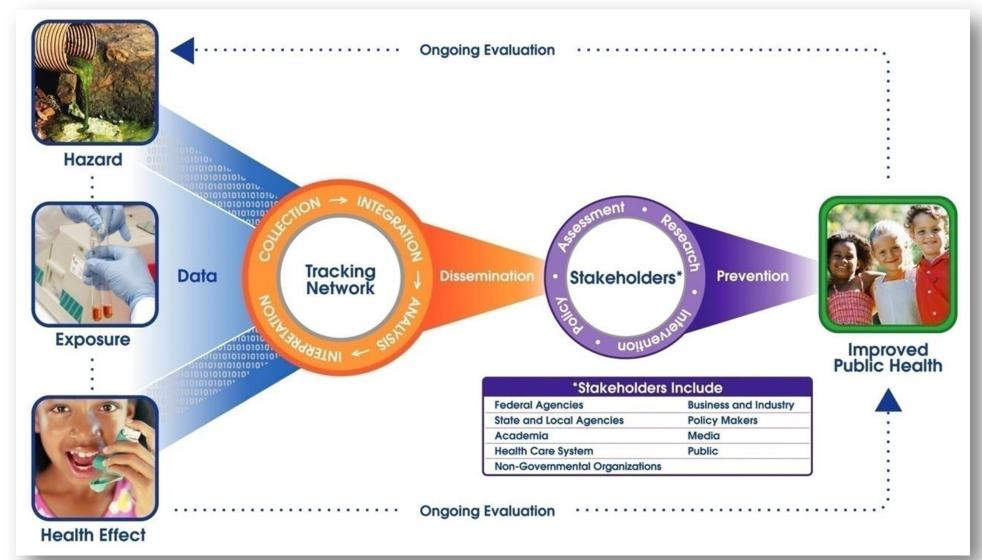
Let's Get Tracking

- 2002-2006: Congress provided the CDC with funding for Tracking pilot projects.
- 2006: Congress provided the CDC with funding to establish the CDC's Tracking Program
- 2009: CDC launched the CDC's Tracking Program www.ephtracking.cdc.gov





Environmental Public Health Tracking Program





Tracking Data

- Types of Indicators
 - Core Indicators
 - Indicators of community interest

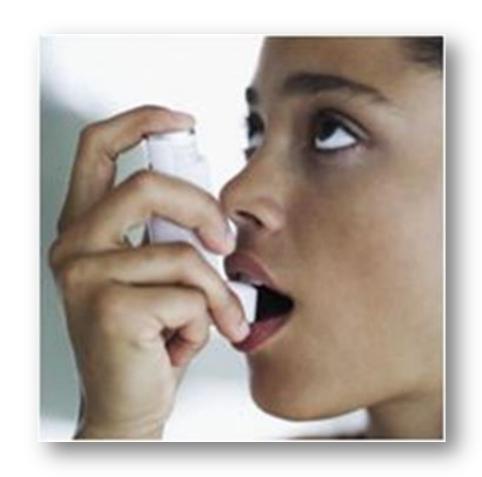


* Source Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ)



Health Indicators

- Asthma
- Birth Defects new
- Cancer
- Carbon Monoxide Poisoning
- Childhood Lead Poisoning
- Heart Attack
- Reproductive and Birth Outcomes





Environmental Indicators

- Climate
- Ambient Air (ozone and particulate matter)
- Public Drinking Water (Arsenic and Nitrates)



* Source LDEQ



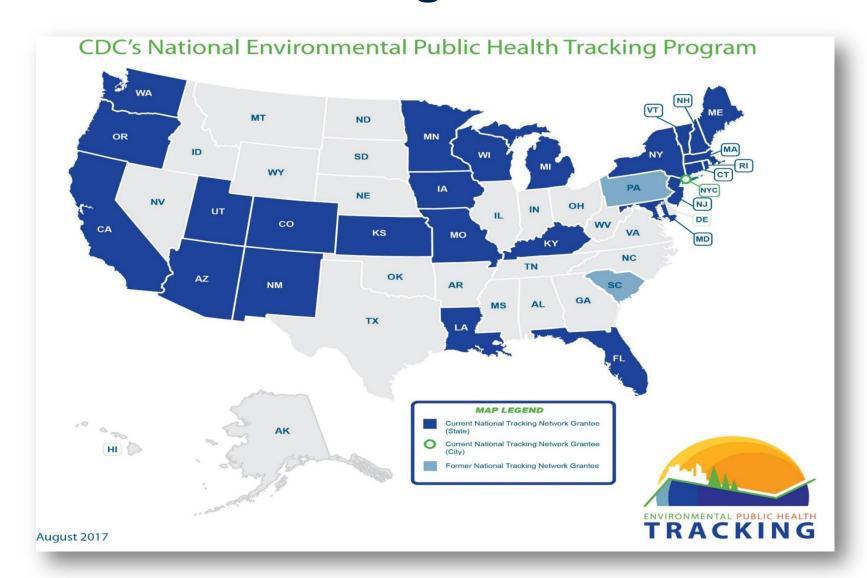
Population Indicators

- Health Factors and Behaviors
- Sociodemographics
- Populations Exposures
- Pesticide Exposures
- Childhood Blood Lead (coming soon)



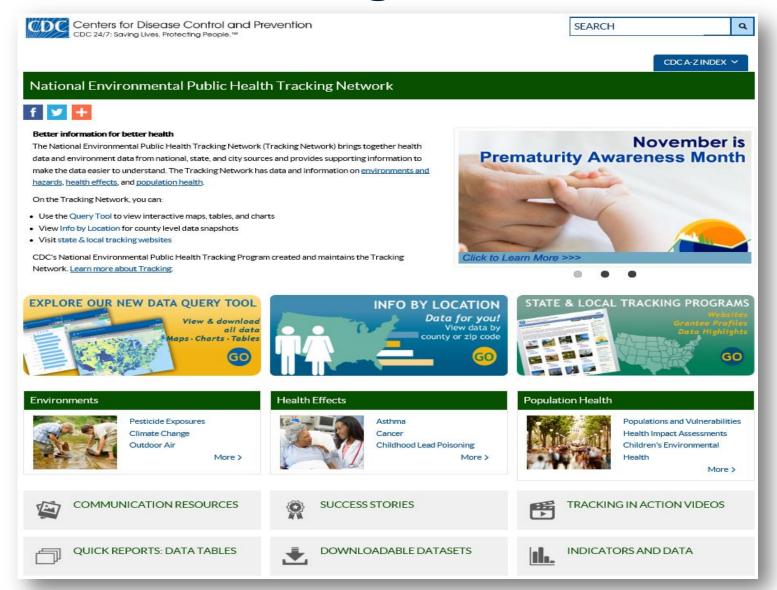


Tracking Grantees





CDC's Tracking Website





Louisiana's Tracking Pilot Projects and Program





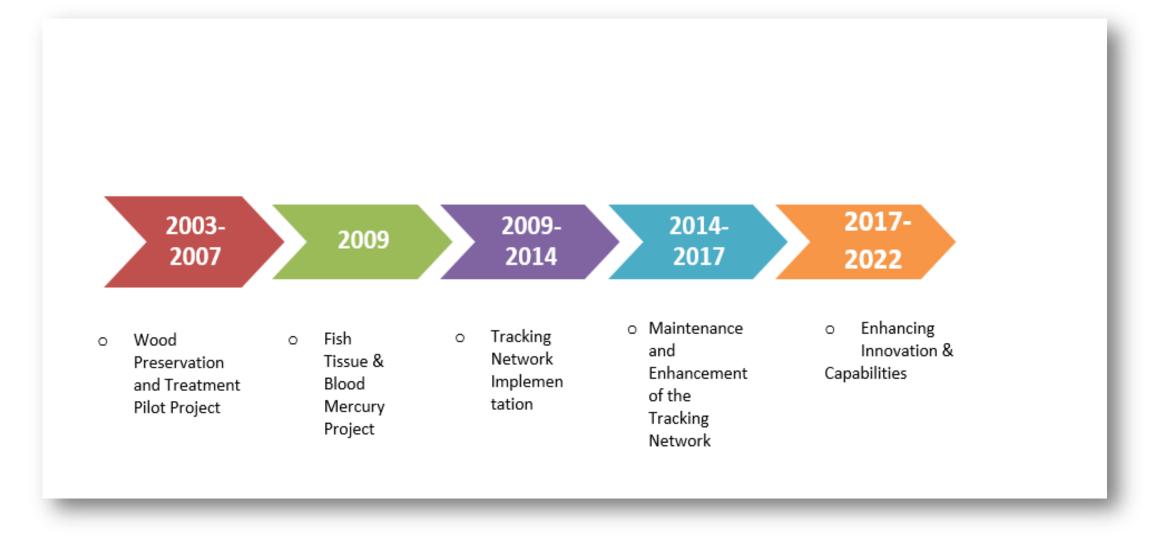
LA Act 666

▶2003: LA Act 666 required the state to develop an environmental health surveillance system to track physical, chemical, biological, and social factors that may play a role in the development of chronic diseases affecting the citizens of Louisiana.





History of Tracking in Louisiana





Wood Preservation and Treatment Pilot Project



This project focused on linking environmental, exposure and health outcome data from wood preservation and treatment sites.



Fish Tissue and Blood Mercury Project

The purpose of this project was to collect fish-tissue mercury and human blood mercury data to identify communities where the residents had high blood mercury levels and were eating fish that had high levels of mercury.





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Our goal was to create a site that makes it easy for researchers and anyone else who is interested in Louisiana's health care data to find and analyze the information

Dr. Rebekah Gee, Secretary of the Louisiana Department of Health



Components of LA Tracking

- IT Network Planning & Development
- Partnerships, Agreements & Contracts
- Data Preparation & Analysis
- Promotion, Marketing and Outreach and Risk Messaging





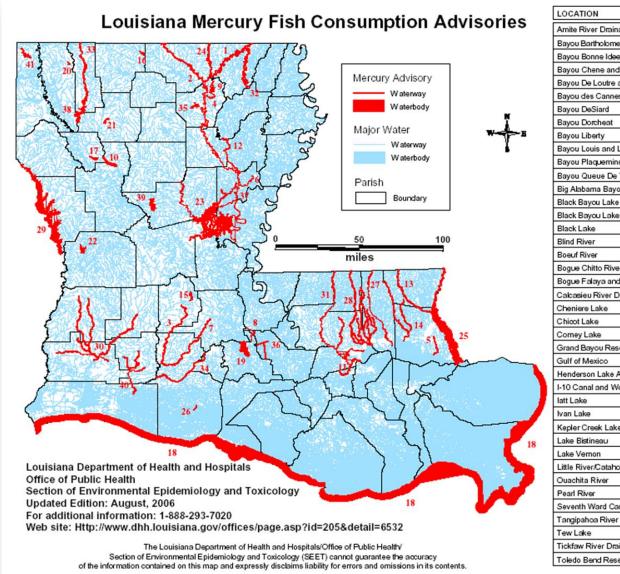
LDH/LDEQ Partnership: Air Quality



Source: LDEQ



LDH/LDEQ Partnership: Fish Advisory Program



LOCATION	NUM
Amite River Drainage Basin	31
Bayou Bartholomew	1
Bayou Bonne Idee	32
Bayou Chene and Bayou Lacassine	40
Bayou De Loutre and Associated Lakes	2
Bayou des Cannes	3
Bayou DeSiard	4
Bayou Dorcheat	33
Bayou Liberty	5
Bayou Louis and Lake Louis	6
Bayou Plaquemine Brule	7
Bayou Queue De Tortue	34
Big Alabama Bayou	8
Black Bayou Lake (Caddo)	41
Black Bayou Lake (Ouachita)	9
Black Lake	10
Blind River	11
Boeuf River	12
Bogue Chitto River	13
Bogue Falaya and Tchefuncte Rivers	14
Calcasieu River Drainage Basin	30
Cheniere Lake	35
Chicot Lake	15
Corney Lake	16
Grand Bayou Reservoir	17
Gulf of Mexico	18
Henderson Lake Area	19
I-10 Canal and Work Canal	36
latt Lake	39
Ivan Lake	20
Kepler Creek Lake	21
Lake Bistineau	38
Lake Vernon	22
Little River/Catahoula Lake Area	23
Ouachita River	24
Pearl River	25
Seventh Ward Canal	26
Tangipahoa River	27
Tew Lake	37
Tickfaw River Drainage Basin	28
Toledo Bend Reservoir	29



LDH/LDEQ Partnership: Environmental Health Assessment



Source LDEQ: Devil's Swamp Lake (proposed Superfund site)



The Louisiana Tracking Website



www.ldh.la.gov/tracking



LDH Health Data Portal

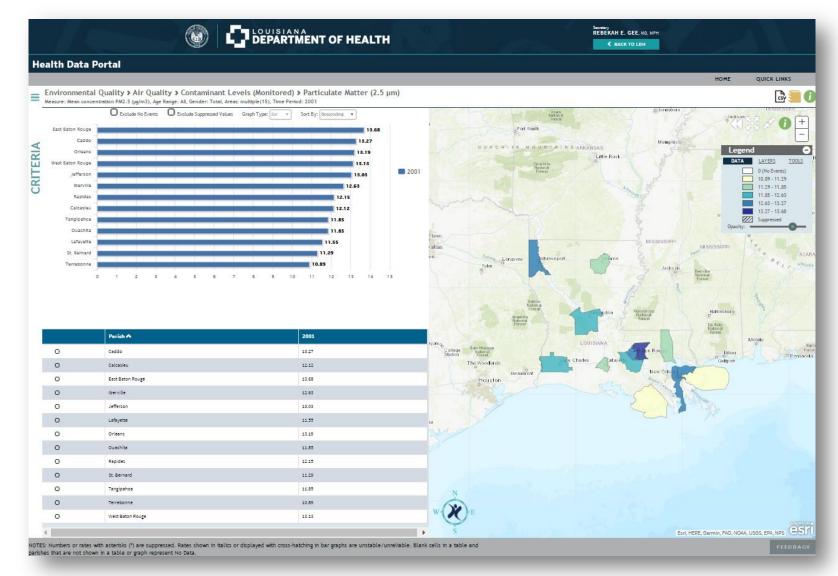
- ► Partnership between the LDH Office of Public Health Bureau of Health Informatics and the Louisiana Tracking Program
- ► http://healthdata.dhh.la.gov





Portal Screenshot

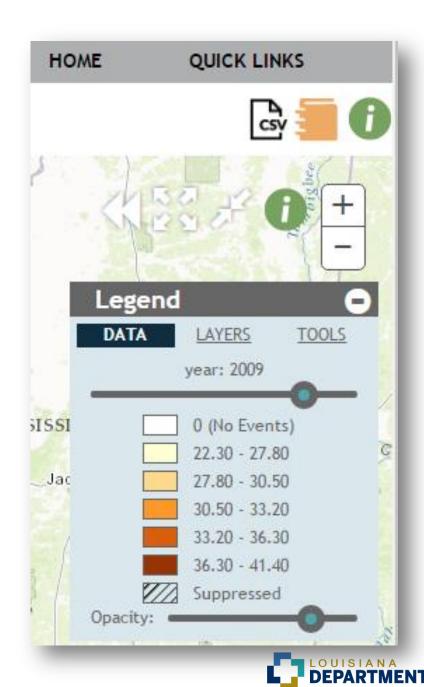
A portal demonstration will follow the LDH & LDEQ speakers





Query and Map Features

- ▶ Dual, linked views
- ▶ Pop-out windows
- ►Time Slider
- ►Info Tab (Metadata)
- ► CSV Download
- **▶**Glossary
- ► Benchmarks (US & State Rates)
- ► Layer Opacity
- ► Coming Soon:
 - Integration of New Background Layers from Federal and State Partners (Land Use, Forest Canopy, Elevation)



Data Requests

- Contact us at <u>tracking@la.gov</u>
- Tell us about your project
- We will contact the data owner and IRB designees
- Final decision will be made to disseminate data





Tracking Resources

- ► CDC National Tracking Network:
 - www.ephtracking.cdc.gov
- ►LDH Tracking:
 - Website: www.ldh.la.gov/tracking
 - Health Data Portal:

http://healthdata.dhh.la.gov

■E-mail: <u>tracking@la.gov</u>





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